

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Threatened Demonstration in the Vicinity of Old Church—Sharp Artillery Firing in Front of Gen. Sumner.

McClellan's Headquarters, June 14.—The movements of the enemy to-day have been very quiet, and as yet no invasion in my view. Large bodies of them have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of Mechanicsville Bridge and Richmond towards the late battle field. Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Captain Royal, of the cavalry, was wounded, showing that they design making a demonstration in that direction. A contraband, who came in yesterday, reported that three thousand cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday in the direction of Fredericksburg. This is probably the force which appeared at Old Church. The rebels at daylight this morning opened a sharp fire from artillery in front of Gen. Sumner's corps. It lasted for about two hours. We had one man killed and one wounded.

Washington, June 14, P. M.—Despatches received to-day at the War Department state that a demonstration was made yesterday evening, by a force of rebel cavalry, on the right flank of Gen. McClellan's army, at Tunstall's Station, apparently with the intention of interrupting his railroad communication. The attempt was met by a force of infantry, and the enemy retired. No damage was done to the railroad.

Later—It appears that a force of fifteen hundred cavalry, with several pieces of artillery, attacked and drove from their position at Old Church, near the Pamunkey river, a squad of Federal troops, and then proceeded to a landing on the river and destroyed two vessels, killed several teamsters and captured others. From thence they moved southward to Tunstall's Station, on the Richmond and York River railroad, eight miles from the city. A train of cars passing at the time was fired upon, and several persons on it killed and some wounded, but the train was not stopped, and went on to its destination. After destroying the telegraph wires at the station, the Confederates, according to the dispatch, crossed the Chickahominy between Bottom's Bridge and the James river, on their return to Richmond. At the White House, the President received the reports of the Confederates, and a great stampede among the sutlers and others. As soon as preparations for pursuit could be made a body of Federal cavalry followed the foe, but did not overtake their main body, capturing five prisoners. Despatches received from General McClellan on Monday evening reported all quiet in front of Richmond.

The Washington Star has the following: "White House, June 14, 2 o'clock, P. M.—Editorial Suite.—A communication at the White House last night, which the report arrived that a guerrilla party, supposed to be cavalry, but when seen on foot—numbering from 75 to 100, men, fired on the sentry, and then retreated. The White House and Fair Oaks, about 6 o'clock, at Tunstall's Station, 5 miles from the White House, killing one person and wounding six or seven others; also that they had burned several vessels. The President, who was in the White House and Tunstall's Station. It was expected last night that an attack would certainly be made at the White House. Our troops and war steamers were soon in readiness to meet all emergencies.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

Mr. Joseph Deltone, merchant, of Hanover, York county, a member of the late Legislature, met with a very serious loss yesterday—having been robbed of a pocket book containing nearly a thousand dollars in money, and a draft and certificates of deposit to the amount of nearly fifteen hundred dollars more. Of course the thief cannot make the evidences of indebtedness available. The money consisted of eight one hundred bills, a hundred dollars in Treasury notes, a twenty dollar bill on the York Bank, and other money not recollecting. Mr. Deltone left Philadelphia in the morning train yesterday morning, and had his money which was in an old wallet, in his left pantaloons pocket. He last felt it at Lancaster station in Montgomery county, and only missed it after reaching this city when he was about to purchase a ticket for York.

Of course he has no idea where the loss occurred, but everything taken into consideration, his pocket was doubled while he was getting out of the car at the Lebanon Valley depot, and the expert who executed the job was either a passenger on the train, or made an effort to pass on it. Mr. Deltone was visiting in the city, and the "Fruitful land of Philadelphia" has driven the pickpockets to the country, and everybody who carries money about them must look out.

The loss of Mr. Deltone is a heavy one, and as he is not likely to recover his money, the sympathies of the community are for him. —Harrisburg Patriot & Union of Tuesday.

A BOOMERANG.

On Monday last a lot of sick and wounded soldiers arrived in this place from Hagerstown, and as soon as they reached the depot, they were surrounded by a mob of about a hundred crowd eager to hear the news. To a question asked one of the soldiers, he replied, "Gentlemen, I can tell you how you can put an end to this very soon." "How?" "Burn them out!" chimed in another. "No," replied the soldier, "hang all the Abolitionists in the North, and the war will soon stop. Then the sentiments of the army." A profound silence ensued, and the crowd dispersed with faces as red as if they had just been attending the funeral of a dear relative. A rabid Republican remarked as he left the spot, "That's a Breckenridge Democrat, I'll bet." "Yes," replied a bystander, "he can safely bet that, but for nearly the whole army are Democrats." The Republican accelerated his locomotion, and went off muttering unutterable things. —Chambersburg Valley Spirit.

WE BID YOU WELCOME.

The editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) "Daily Gazette," in the course of an article on "Democracy" says: "Having hitherto battled against the old party, believing that it did not fully carry out the wishes of the founders of the Republic, we are convinced now that we did it injustice. Since the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, Floyd's penitents sink into insignificance before the mighty frauds daily perpetrated on the Treasury—frauds which the people stand against at their indignation. Now that the country is rent in twain, the life-blood of her bravest sons poured like water, and millions of dollars worth of property consigned to the flood and flames, what is more competent to lead the van and bid the troubled waves be still than a great national party, such as Democracy purposes to be?"

Through a young convert, we will do our best to bid in the good work. Our labor shall henceforth be with the Democracy, and with them we will work for the perpetuation of our Union and Constitution, openly, freely and without fear, or affection.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.] General Butler has ordered the return of quite a number of slaves, who were in the custom-house, to their owners and their homes. Among others, we hear that six slaves were sent by General Butler's order, to their owner, across the lake.

Now look for an Abolition how!

A person once preached his sermon with, "My friends, let us say a few words before we begin." This is equal to the chap who took a short nap before he went to sleep.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The union of lakes—the union of lands—The Union of States none would sever;The union of hearts—the union of hand—And the flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRATIC OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on Friday, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for ACBITION GENERAL and SERVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman of Penn. State Ex. Com.

THE LIBERTY OF THE NEGRO INCOMPATIBLE WITH THAT OF THE WHITE RACE.

In his speech on the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, in the Senate, Thursday, February 9, 1850, Henry Clay said: "I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The Scourge of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Where ever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendant of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception, resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity, to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate nor are we responsible for, this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and in subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races."

MORE TESTIMONY.

Captain John J. Robinson, of Tazewell's company, now a Captain in the Eightieth Ohio Regiment, near Corinth, thus writes to the *Harrisburg Patriot & Union*, about the damaging effects of the Abolition emancipation projects that are being passed by the present Congress: "The legislation of Congress on the slavery question has greatly strengthened the rebel cause in the South-west. The rebel leaders now say, 'Did we not tell you what the Abolitionists would do if they succeeded?' The Abolitionists have thrown all the doubtful and wavering on the side of the rebels, except a very few, who count the chances of success and act accordingly. It is hard for soldiers to crush secession when Congress is tampering with the Constitution, and endorsing the dogmas which aided in bringing this devastating war upon the country. It will take the last life's drop of many poor soldiers to repair the damage that the present Congress has done to the Union cause."

The above expresses the sentiment of the whole army, and every other disreputable man in the Union. Jeff. Davis seems to have two Congresses in his interest at the present time, and the one at Washington is doing him far more good than the one at Richmond.

"In this great conflict with Rebellion, 'he that is not with us is against us'—and the time is coming when they must take a more decided stand, and present more united and consistent course of love of country and of the Union." —*Scalpel*.

"That's so! He that is not for the whole Union and the whole Constitution, is against both. It is about time that, whilst brave armies are fighting the secessionists in the South, the disunion Abolitionists in the North should likewise be attended to. But we propose the lawful way of punishment—through the ballot box. The day of trial is rapidly approaching, and when it does come there will be but two parties in the contest. The one will be composed of those conservative voters who sustain the Constitution in its integrity, and are for preserving the Union as the fathers created it. The other, will consist of the radical elements of the Republican party and all the Abolitionists, who are nothing for the Union and the Constitution, but would see both in ruins if necessary to accomplish their cherished object—to free the negro, and place him on an equality with the poor white man."

In such a contest the cause of the white man—the cause of the country—must triumph!

"The last *Scalpel* says of us: 'We are glad to find him politically honest for once, and acknowledging that all we said was true.'"

If the time shall ever come when anybody can "acknowledge" all the *Scalpel* says as "true," our neighbor must entirely change, or the whole world be "given over to lying." No, no, neighbor. Come at us in "any other shape but that!" Into such "acknowledgments"—if the *Scalpel* does not alter its course and we retain our senses—we shall never be tempted.

"The editor of the *Scalpel* would have his readers believe that we have not fairly met his 'arguments.'"

Arguments! Arguments in the editorial columns of the *Scalpel*!!

"We 'care,' neighbor!"

"What does the *Compiler* mean by saying that the *Scalpel* is an advocate of a sectional party based on Abolitionism?" —*Scalpel*.

"We 'mean' just what we say."

"We have been told that a number of young men of this country, who have for several years harvested in Lancaster county, finding ready employment and good pay, upon going there, recently, and making application at their old places, were turned off, with the modifying information that negroes, 'contrabands,' had been secured for the purpose!"

Our farmers are making hay.

THE CONTRAST.

Many of our Pennsylvania volunteers have been disabled by wounds and debilitating fevers. Not being any longer efficient in the ranks, they receive an honorable discharge and transportation to the capital of Pennsylvania. They arrive in our midst without a cent in their pockets. They ask for their pay—they learn there is no officer here authorized to pay them! They ask for rations to protect them from starvation—they are answered that there is no authority to issue rations to them! They ask for transportation to their homes—they are informed the United States Quartermaster cannot give them transportation! They beg their bread of our citizens! They beg their transportation of railroad companies! The patriots of Pennsylvania who volunteered to fight the battles of the Constitution and the Union against rebellion; who have been mutilated, or who have lost their health in the service of the Government, return to their homes as paupers, depending upon public charity to save them from pinching want, while the prompt payment of their dearly earned wages would help them onward to cherished homes and the consoling care of sympathizing friends. Who is to blame for this heartless desertion of our brave invalid volunteers? Has our Republican Congress done its duty in this important matter? While it authorized the discharge of sick and wounded soldiers by army surgeons, did it make provision for their immediate pay, for transportation to their homes, for pensions, in reward of their patriotic services? Alas, no! They unfortunately are *white men*. Now mark the contrast. All the runaway negroes that find their way into the District of Columbia are fed at the expense of the white taxpayers of the North; all the runaway negroes that hang about our armies in the field are furnished rations and live at the cost of the taxpayers of the North. At least one hundred thousand dollars per day of the people's money is thus expended to feed thousands of idle negroes, while the sick and wounded white volunteers of Pennsylvania are left to beg their way back to their homes!

We have in nowise exaggerated here the forlorn condition of our returning volunteers, whose sufferings are daily witnessed and alleviated by our citizens, and whose numerous and frequent applications for relief to the Governor of Pennsylvania and to the Mayor of this city are as notorious as they are disgraceful to the authorities who neglect to fulfill the most imperative obligations of the country to her brave defenders. —*Patriot & Union*.

"Honest Republican members appointed Committees of Investigation." —*Scalpel*.

And when "honest" Republican members of such Committees report astounding frauds upon the Treasury by members of their own party, "honest" Republican editors (our neighbor of the *Scalpel* among them) refuse to publish such developments! These immediate editors say to Democrats, "let there be no parties now!" but at the same time they suppress a report of a most important public character, simply because publication might damage their party prospects.

Whilst on the subject of "stealing," we cannot refrain from calling our neighbor's attention to the following timely tale and crushing comment:

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE.

The following is the theory of the Republican Convention in 1860:

"Resolved, THAT THE PEOPLE JUSTLY VIEW WITH ALARM THE RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE WHICH PERVADES EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; THAT A RETICENT AND RIGID ECONOMY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IS INDISPENSIBLY ARREST THE SYSTEMATIC BURDEN OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY BY FAVORING PARTISANS, WHILE THE REGULAR ESTABLISHED DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE INCREASING AT THE FEARFUL RATE OF AN ADMINISTRATION IMPERATIVELY DEMANDED."

AND ON THIS!

After one year of Republican rule, the following is the testimony of Mr. Dawes, a Republican Member of Congress, as to the condition of the Republican party: "IN THE FIRST YEAR OF A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION, WHICH CAME INTO POWER UPON THE PROMISES OF ECONOMY AND RETIREMENT, THERE IS INDICIBLY EVIDENCE ABROAD IN THE LAND THAT SOMEBODY HAS PLUNDERED THE PUBLIC TREASURY WELL, NOT IN THAT THE YEARLY EXPENSES ARE INCREASED, BUT IN THAT THE YEARLY REVENUES ARE DECREASED. THE YEARLY EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE ADMINISTRATION WHICH THE PEOPLE HOPED FOR FROM POWER BECAUSE OF ITS CORRUPTION."

Our neighbor of the *Scalpel* says he knows nothing of the "Hosea Carpenter" affair, but admits that there was a secret meeting of Republican editors at Harrisburg, and "should not be surprised" if they met again "some of these days." We ask the reader to bear these admissions in mind whilst he glances over the following, from a Harrisburg paper:

"The next secret conference held by the Republican leaders at Harrisburg during the present year, indicate that a desperate effort will be made to retain power, and every means resorted to to accomplish that object. During last winter several of the Republican editors, residing in this place, and not long after the 'Loyal League' made its appearance—a fact which leads to the conclusion that a dark lantern organization similar to the Know Nothing order was determined upon as the only means of saving the Republican party from defeat. After the exposure of this infamous conspiracy, another meeting of Republican editors, much larger than the first, assembled at Harrisburg. This meeting convened without a public call. Its proceedings were never published. Hosea Carpenter never to be in Harrisburg at the same time, and from the fact that he is traveling the State, there can be no doubt that he was authorized to go abroad with the organization of the 'Loyal League' at five dollars per lodge."

The following, from the *Harrisburg Patriot & Union* of Monday, is also in point:

"We know upon the most reliable authority, that Hosea Carpenter, the high priest of the Loyal Union League, accompanied by several of the high brothers, was at work last week organizing secret lodges in the city and county of Lancaster. The loyalty of Thaddeus Stevens and his adherents is so questionable, and his re-election is so doubtful, that it has been deemed necessary to organize loyal secret societies in Lancaster county to ensure the success of the great anti-masonic of the unpromising enemy of all secret societies."

Brother Carpenter, (of the Republican Star, again, the *Flag*), assisted by several of the occult magicians of Dauphin county, was there assisting at the incantations, and moved really useful in making the "fire burn, and chauldron bubble."

"Do you call all this nothing?"

EMANCIPATION AND ABOLITION.

The Emancipators all speak of the abolition of slavery as if it were to be a punishment of the South. We firmly believe that in the end it would prove to be a greater "punishment" to the North.—*Exchange*.

"We should do something more than simply liberate the negro. He did not believe that the two races would live together with mutual advantage. Indeed, with all his horror of slavery, he was not sure but that if the two races must live together, the best way was to leave them remain in the relation of master and slave." —*Knickerbocker*, of Illinois; and personal friend of Lincoln.

The New England Republican Senators demand abolition because the climate of their States is such that negroes are not likely to reside there in large numbers, and because their country of National taxation is small in comparison to that which the other States must pay for National purposes. They control the U. S. Senate, and can therefore protect themselves from the severe consequences of taxation. They will make Tariffs and every thing else bend to the point of throwing all burdens as far as possible upon other people than their own constituents. But the western Republican Senators, and Cowan of Pennsylvania and Harris of New York, are disposed to think with DAWSON, who do not want to emancipate the slaves at their expense, but the discomfort of their own constituents. General abolition or emancipation would require the levy of an immense amount of additional taxation, to pay the loyal proprietors, and would overrun the North (excepting New England and the greater part of New York) with several hundred thousand freed slaves, of all ages, sexes and conditions, filling our charitable institutions with their helpless and destitute, our jails and penitentiaries with their depraved and vicious, and every where to both sexes) competing with the whites for labor and employment. Abolition or Emancipation is destruction to the mechanical and laboring interests of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the West, for it would fill those States with a class of mechanics, laborers, servants and waiters who would work for any price that would keep them alive. The natural sortliness of capital would lead to their employment in preference to the whites, unless the latter would consent to work as cheaply and live as meanly. We submit that these facts commend themselves to the common sense of every man, and we appeal to every body to reflect upon them.

We would no more be guilty of unkindness to a negro than we would to any other of God's creatures, and we firmly believe that their immediate and unconditional discharge from slavery would be cruel to them. White men must be trained to take care of themselves before they are fit to do so, and they are brought up with that fact constantly before them. The black slave looks to no such result, yet the Abolitionists would have us turn them loose upon the country, to roam where they please and live where they might, and as they could! If folly and crime to the blacks, and wrong and death to the whites, were to follow could it be considered strange? Gradual emancipation may be right—in that case the newborn freedom is cared for and protected—but confiscation, or forcible emancipation can only result in terrible injury to both the white and black races in this country, and the white race must pay the taxes, or if he taxes the negro, then he must permit the latter to vote, to sit upon juries, to hold offices, to be upon an equal footing, it is manifestly unjust that distinctions shall be made among large classes of tax payers.—*Union Democrat*.

"WHAT WE ARE COMING TO"

Under this caption, the London *Midland county*, O. Democrat of the 5th inst., has an article, from which we clip the following: "Our new order is already beginning to enjoy the first fruits of the 'good time coming.' We are informed that a few days since a certain farmer, many miles distant, had discharged all his white farm hands and had employed in their stead the nearest colored 'hired hand' by the name of 'Moses.' 'Moses' at twelve and a half cents per day! Laboring men of Madison! this is only a foretaste of the blessings in store for you."

Sure enough! What are the white laboring classes of Pennsylvania coming to?

In this city and vicinity hundreds of runaway slaves have taken up their quarters and have successfully entered into competition with our white laborers, by offering to work for low wages. We hear of numerous cases in our immediate neighborhood where white men have been turned away by their employers to make room for 'negro hands,' who are offered at half price. This may seem capital, but does it suit white labor? Is this incipient retaliation in the labor of the North in accordance with the glowing pictures of future prosperity, the warm promises of sympathy held out by the Republicans as a lure to the white laborers of the North when they unfortunately enrolled them from their allegiance to the Democratic party, which, alone, has ever represented and defended the interest of labor against the oppressive and usurping tendencies of capital!

Does "the dignity of labor," a cant phrase of the Republicans, consist in the degradation of white men doomed to compete for a day's work with hordes of half starved negroes, forced upon us by the destructive policy of the Abolitionists? That policy is degrading the fields of the South and leaving them to sterility and waste, while it is depriving the Northern laborer of his wages and quadrupling his taxes! How long will the people of the North blindly believe in the false promises of these political mountebanks? —*Patriot & Union*.

The Democratic organization may rightly be called the "Workingman's party." Its whole history has been a series of hard fought conflicts for the rights and interests of the poor man. It has ever striven to obtain for him a better reward for his industry, to secure him against the encroachments of capital and better his condition. In battling against the Emancipation of the slaves, it should have the co-operation of every working-man in the country, for on that class Abolitionism will work the most injury. —*Eric Osborne*.

Kansas is bleeding yet. A Leavenworth correspondent of the *Milwaukee News*, speaking of military movements there, says: "Some ten or fifteen regiments have been kept marching over Kansas for the sole purpose of quelling the fight among the different classes of Abolitionists and Jayhawkers." A pleasant state of society.

The man who cannot hold his political Abolitionism in abeyance, in a time like the present, when he knows that it can only add to the bitterness of the strife, and when he knows that emancipation doctrines cannot be pushed further, without infringing on Constitutional limits, is neither a Christian nor a patriot. —*Carlisle Volunteer*.

COST OF THE NEGROES.

The President and the Congress of the United States have solemnly pledged the American people to buy of their owners, if they will sell them, the four millions of slaves now held in bondage in the South. This emancipation policy is now part and parcel of the policy and financial programme of the present Administration. Under the influence of that policy the slaves of the District of Columbia have already cost one million of dollars, for which appropriation has been made by Congress.

Mr. Goodloe, an Abolitionist, and office-holder under the General Government at Washington, has written a pamphlet intended to elucidate and expound the views of the present Administration on this engrossing subject. There is an extract:

"I have shown what the compensation to the border States would be at two different rates of payment per capita for the slaves, and it will have been seen that I have favored the more liberal scale. I now proceed to show what would be the cost of redeeming the whole slave population of the Union at the same rates."

By the census of last year there were 2,932,801 slaves in the United States and Territories. I have already shown that 454,411, which belonged to the border States, would be worth, at \$250 each, \$113,602,750, and at \$300 each, \$136,323,300. There remains to be disposed of, therefore, 2,478,390 slaves, embraced in the country subject to the rebels, but including, of course, large numbers belonging to the friends of the Union, who have been constrained into obedience to the rebel authorities against their wills. At the lowest estimated average value of \$250, these slaves of the rebels would be worth \$619,597,500, and adding the compensation to the border States, on the same terms, the aggregate expense of emancipation would be \$1,198,430,300. Or for the convenience of round numbers, the cost of emancipation would be, at \$250 per head, \$1,198,000,000, and at \$300 per head, the cost would be \$1,298,000,000.

Thus it appears by Mr. Goodloe's calculation, that the slaves of the South worth the white men of the North \$1,200,000,000, and as the money for this purchase must be borrowed, it follows that, at six per cent, the interest or annual tax paid for this philanthropic purpose will be seventy-two millions of dollars! Now, as the indirect upon the public debt at the expiration of the war cannot be less than one hundred millions, the annual appropriations for the support of the Government, including the cost of the army and navy, at least one hundred and fifty millions, and the support of our wounded and maimed volunteers, for the widows and orphans of the brave men who have been killed in battle or who have fallen a prey to disease, not less than one hundred millions; for the multitudinous claims against the Government arising from the contingencies of the war and the expenses of a vast system of negro colonization, at least one hundred millions of dollars; it follows that ere long the annual appropriations required to be made by Congress, and to be extracted from the pockets of the people, to pay for the expenses of a war prompted by Northern non-resistance and declared by Southern negro owners, will amount to upwards of FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and this enormous amount of annual taxation, not including one penny for a sinking fund to reduce this monstrous indebtedness upon the industry and energy of the people.

The population of Pennsylvania is one-fifth of the entire population of the United States; therefore, according to the above calculation, which time will prove to have been underrated, the direct and indirect annual tax, payable by the people of this State to the National Government, will amount, at the expiration of the war, to FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, being about one hundred dollars to each voter! Substantially this is paying dearer for the whistle of emancipation, which has for years past, been blown into the ears of the people by the Northern Abolitionists!

The next question which arises is, in what condition will the whites find themselves to pay the enormous tax demanded of them, and how far will the condition of the negro have been ameliorated? This we reserve for future articles. —*Patriot & Union*.

THE TRUE POLICY.

The Boston *Post* says, with great truth and significance, that, as far as we are concerned to the enemy's country, the words of the New York *Tribune*, of Senator Sumner, of Lovejoy of Hickman and Wade, and of Abolition meetings in Boston, follow in our footsteps. Where the power of a federal soldier has made a friend to the Union, those men of the North turn their heart to gall again. They see that a large party here is working with might and main to coerce the President into emancipation at the head of the army; they see that this party would make this a war for the abolition of slavery, therefore they see a lie in our professions to sustain the laws only, and will not adhere to our standard. This makes the Union sentiment of the border States waver to and fro—it makes them half open enemies, and complicates and embarrasses the war."

DEMOCRACY MUST DO IT.

If the Union is ever restored, the Democratic party must do it. We hear the people talking about "Union party." The Abolitionists in the North call themselves the "Union party," and are, in reality, managing the war. Unionism means one thing in Massachusetts and another thing in Kentucky; Democracy knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but keeping its eye fixed firmly upon the Constitution as it was written by the Fathers of the Republic, will give no ground; they can hold to and contemplate failure. —*Anti-Slavery Freeman*.

Senators Cowan and Wade.—That was a first-rate hit of the dignified and able Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cowan, who upon being grossly insulted by Ben. Wade, replied that "when the Senator settles the little account with his colleague in the other House, it will be time enough for me to pay attention to that kind of remark; till then he must excuse me." —*Carlisle Volunteer*.

The Republicans of Somerset county have nominated Scull, of the "Herald" for Congress.

Mr. R. D. Armour, of this place, raised a Strawberry in his garden measuring 41 inches in circumference.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL AT YORK.—The Government has made arrangements for the accommodation of a number of sick and wounded soldiers at York, and in view thereof the Secretary of the "Soldiers' Aid Society" of that place, J. Durkee, has addressed a letter to the Ladies of Gettysburg, asking their co-operation and assistance in providing articles for the Hospital. The following has been handed us for publication:

The Ladies of the "Union Relief Association," having been invited by the Ladies of York to aid them in preparing garments for the Hospital about to be established at that place, request to be met by the Ladies of York, who are requested to meet at Mrs. R. G. Harper's, at 6 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. R. G. Harper, when directions will be given and contributions of materials, &c., received.

Sat. Ev. L. U. R. Society.

CHURCH CONSERVATION.—St. Paul's German Reformed Church at New Oxford, Adams county, (Rev. E. H. Hoffmann, Pastor) will be consecrated, the Lord willing, on Sunday, the 29th inst. The services will commence on Friday evening previous. Several ministers from abroad are expected to be present. The attendance of friends generally is respectfully requested.

The annual election for officers of Ever Green Cemetery was held on Monday. The following gentlemen were chosen:

President—D. McConoughy. Managers—S. S. Schaeffer, J. B. Tanner, C. P. Knauth, H. J. Stahl, H. McCarty, McCarty, and Geo. Arnold.

COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual Commencement—conferring of degrees, distribution of premiums, &c.—at St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, will be held on Wednesday next, (June 25th), to begin at 8 o'clock in the morning. The exercises are expected to be more than usually interesting.

On Thursday morning last, about twenty Sisters of Charity, from St. Joseph's Hospital, passed through this place, on their way—there to minister to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, and smooth the pillow of the dying. Theirs is purely a work of charity and self-sacrifice, never for a moment seeking to win that which they so richly deserve, the world's applause.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—The hail storm of Saturday evening week did little if any damage in this immediate vicinity, but we regret to learn that in a portion of Franklin township it was destructive. Capt. Frederick Diehl's wheat crop was almost entirely ruined, about 40 acres only being left worth saving. Messrs. Joseph Robert, Abraham Vickley, A. Scott, and others, also lost largely in their wheat. The growing oats and corn were badly cut, but will, we trust, recover heavily. In Mr. Robert's house probably several panes of glass were broken. The extent of the storm was limited—the hail very large.

We learn, also, that on Friday night a hail storm visited the northwestern part of our county, and that the wheat crops of Messrs. Adam Weigle, Joseph Trimmer, and others, were considerably damaged. Fruit ditto.

HORNER'S CAVALRY.—When Capt. Horner and Lieut. Morrison have resigned their offices and that Gen. Hunter has been elected Captain, and Wm. A. Horner appointed by the Governor, First Lieutenant, and Hiram McNeil Second, The Company was at Winchester at the last session.

Sergeant Edward Wert, who was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, was a member of Gettysburg Lodge, I. O. O. F. We are pleased to learn that the Order has determined to take an effort to have the body brought home, and properly interred; and that if not succeeding in the present, steps have been taken to have the grave marked and secured, and the body may be recovered hereafter. We hope they may succeed in this truly laudable undertaking.

Private John Boller, of Capt. Horner's Cavalry, was severely shot in the foot on the 7th inst. Mr. B., with three others, were sent on a scouting expedition to Berryville, Va., about 20 miles from Harper's Ferry. While on the way down his horse accidentally discharged, the ball entering his right foot, and inflicting a severe wound. He was placed in the hospital at Harper's Ferry, with the intention of removing him to Frederick as soon as it could be done with safety. Allast accounts he was doing well.

Gen. McClellan's Division has gone to McClellan's army near Richmond, and our army there is being very strongly reinforced for the great impending battle. Captain Bailey's Company is in McClellan's Division, so that our boys will have an opportunity of showing their pluck.

SUICIDE.—Mr. G. Kapp, residing near Mechanicsville, (Baltimore), in Baltimore township, committed suicide by hanging himself with a chain, in his barn, on the 20th ult. He had been laboring under an aberration of mind for upwards of a year. He was an inmate of the Asylum at Harrisburg for a short time, and soon after he was brought home he committed the sad deed. He had been married by his family only about ten or fifteen minutes, when he was found a corpse. The deceased was a man highly esteemed in the community in which he resided for his integrity and social disposition. His age was 51 years 8 months and 2 days.

D. McConoughy, Esq., proposes, in the "Star," that there be a general county movement for the erection of a Monument in Ever Green Cemetery, to the memory of those from this county, who have already fallen, or may hereafter fall, in the present war.

Miss H. E. Sears, M. D., who formerly taught school in this place, and afterwards studied and practiced medicine among her own kindred, at Carlisle, Harrisburg, and other towns, with great success for several years, died at Hollidaysburg, on the 6th. Her bereaved mother still resides at Harrisburg.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STANLEY, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tuning Establishment—“COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE” on the sign.

1862.

Bargains!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS.—consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children. Gaiters and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind. Call and examine the bargains at No. 21, 1862. R. F. McHENRY'S.

Great Bargains!

SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—The undersigned, having determined to close his business, will offer his entire stock of goods AT COST FOR CASH. The above comprises every variety of goods kept in a first-class country Store—consisting in part of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, all of which will be sold at cost prices, or less for the cash. RICHARD & SULLIVAN.

We would here give notice to those indebted to us, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same as early as possible. Fairfield, April 11, 1862. R. & S.

New Goods!—Large Stock! **MECHANIC TAILORING.**—JACOB & BRO. have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS.—CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and all clothing made in our desired style. They always make new fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial. They ask a continuance of the public's patronage for the good work and moderate charges they give it. Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.—THE CHAMBERLAIN STREET RESTAURANT, (formerly Eckman's), in the Jacobson building, Chamber street, is now conducted by the proprietor, J. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

CHAMBERLAIN has done up in all styles: FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TURKEY, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can always be had. O. H. H. The above has been re-plated and fitted up with the best of GEORGE JACOBS. Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

New Store! **NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!**—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in the room lately occupied by J. C. Galt & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETS, &c. of every description, among which will be the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies' ready-made dresses, and all the latest styles of clothing, are on hand, and will be sold at prices that will astonish them.

I will also keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found complete and of the best quality, whilst my CARPETS cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first-class Store—dealing in nothing but good goods, and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—“**QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.**” I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I have but little attention to business, and will be glad to serve with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER, April 11, 1862.

Trees! Tree! Trees! **THE** undersigned invite attention to their FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Shrubbery, embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES. Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESTNUTS, ALMONDS, &c. &c. BURNING, STRAWBERRIES, CUCUMBERS, and GOURDBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds. ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c. &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS. ROSES of choicest varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c. Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices that will astonish you. Call on or write to the undersigned, at Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., Central Nurseries, York, Pa. March 24, 1861. if

Natrona Coal Oil. **WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE** and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY buy an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect OIL? Made only by P. A. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y]

Saponifier! Saponifier! **THE** FAMILY SOAP MAKER—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patented. P. A. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Revolvers. **A** NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received of SAMSON'S, northern corner of the Diamond, and offered for cash, at the best rates, and is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

July 1, 1861. 1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tron Brothers by the Menard Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept. 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

All the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of

LARGE assortment of Men's heavy Boots—rubber Boots, Gait Boots, heavy Boots, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at Oct. 26. R. F. McHENRY'S.

GUN COATS cheap at PICKING'S.



A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STANLEY.

44th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

No 38.

Che Muse.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

Once this soft turf, this rivulet's sand,
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,
And here hearts and arms were found,
Encumbered in the battle cloud.

Al! never shall the land forget
How gushed the life-blood of her brave—
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they sought to save.

Now all is calm, and fresh, and still,
Alone the chirp of fitting bird,
And talk of children on the hill,
And bell of wandering kine, are heard.

No solemn ghosts go trailing by,
No black-mouthed gnat staggering wading;
Now's not at the battle cry,
O! he it never heard again!

Soon rest those men who fought; but then
Who mistle in the hardest strife
For truth, which men receive not now,
They warfare only ends with life.

A friendless warfare, lingering long
Through weary day and weary year;
A wild and many-weaponed throng
Huge on the front and flank and rear.

Yet never thy spirit to the proof,
And blanch not at thy chosen lot,
The thud of gun may stand aloof,
The sage may frown—yet faint thou not.

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers.

Another hand the sword shall wield,
Another hand the standard wave,
'Till from the trumpet's mouth be pealed
The blast of triumph over thy grave.

Yes; thou hast lie upon the dust,
When they who helped thee flee in fear,
Die full of hope and manly trust,
Like those who fell in battle here.

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A WALK OVER THE BATTLE-FIELD.

THE HORRORS OF WAR—THE DEAD IN HEAPS—GHASTLY SPECTACLE—POSSIBILITIES OF THE SLAIN.

The correspondent of the New York Express, from Fair Oak station, June 6th inst., writes as follows:

I paid a visit to the battle-field of Saturday and Sunday, called by some the "Battle of the Seven Pines." This morning, the camp of Casey's division presented a sight which an artist might envy, and yet one of desolation. All around lay cleared ruins, clothing, guns, cartridge boxes, &c., the property mainly of our own troops.

The whole camp was just as level as the pavement on Broadway. Here it was where the enemy first made their appearance on Saturday, and where they so badly drove back our men. A little further on a piece of woods, and by walking through water and mud knee deep, one is enabled to investigate its contents. The bank of nearly every tree is peeled off toward the roots, the rifle balls, as they enter the forest by our men, having taken down the trees about as lively as they did rebels.

Letters, guns by the dozens, and steel and Union, clothing enough to start half of Chatham street in business, now made graves, yet unburied bodies, and all the minor indications of battle and death, form one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed on earth. In a swampy place we found eight bodies of "Abolitionists" close together, and in such a state of decomposition, that hardly a man saw them without turning away his head. Their clothes were on, but the bodies were so swollen, that they fitted as tight as the skin itself. In several cases the flesh had already been eaten off by worms, and the skull lay bare. It was a disgusting scene, which some people might have seen with profit. But it ought to be added, that our people are burying the dead just as fast as they can reach the remains.

I saw one body, which was evidently that of a rebel officer, who had been killed by a bullet in the head. Like all the rest, the body was swollen to twice its natural size, and millions of vermin were fast devouring it. Calling some of the boys to assist, and the decaying flesh was conveyed to its last resting place.

Another body was found sitting on the ground, the back bent against a fence. The skin was peeling off the hands, and the hair down from the head in shreds. One hand rested on the ground, while the other was clenched in a deadly grasp. The head dropped on one side, and the features were fastly contracted, exhibiting a dying struggle of a most painful nature. In his vest pocket there was a piece of paper, and curiosity prompted me to read it. It was a letter from a Southern lady to her husband, who was in the army. "Suppose we die upon the field?" "Till prove that never will we die!" "Till show the face that like a fiend," "We'll pour, for Southern rights, our blood!"

Below this were these words: "The woman who wrote this, a Southern man, would to marry a Northern one she would scorn." A curiosity seeker might have collected a bushel of letters in these woods so full of horrors, but I had not the heart for the task.

To show how desperate was the struggle in the heavy woods between Casey's and Ward's troops, I have spoken of the latter's work upon the trees, of the dead and of their effects, every where seen. Another indication was the clothing, yet hanging upon low tree branches, fences and lying upon the ground. An officer engaged in the battle tells me that when we pursued on Sunday, the retreating rebels to the woods through which, on Saturday, they had made a desperate counter-charge.

Hundreds of men, on both sides, threw off their superfluous clothing and went in, as we were told the sixtieth did at Bull Run, stripped almost to the waist. Those who had the opportunity, placed their coats where they would be preserved; others, with no time for that, threw them on the ground, and led them with their hands. Within a space of two or three square miles, there were enough to supply a New York militia regiment. In that small space nearly six hundred men were sent to their long account.

At Casey's old camp there were no human bodies, as there it was an easy matter to dispose of them lying in the mud. But hundreds of horses, torn by shot and shell, lay all around, the carcasses emitting a pestilential stench. On Sunday, when we were again in possession of this field, men and animals lay close together—

"Rider and steed in one red burial bent." The animals are now being burned, as that is the only way in which they can be disposed of, and the horrid effluvia removed from its close contact with our camp. Upon approaching this spot, it requires no extraordinary effort to lead a man to walk up to it, the reeking odor being so offensive. Tomorrow its condition will be favorable enough for recreation. In a direct railroad line from this camp Richmond is just seven miles. "Fair Oak" is the name of the station. A building near the switch is now being used as a hospital, mainly for the rebel wounded, and right opposite are the headquarters of General Meagher and his Irish Brigade.

Speaking of the hospital at the station reminds me that our men yet find wounded rebels in the woods. Yesterday, two or three were discovered under some brush. One had a leg amputated just below the knee, by a rebel doctor, who is with his companions; another had a foot taken off, an yet another an arm. Without convenience for proper treatment, the operation seemed very harsh. The sufferers were seated upon a barrel, and held by a couple of men, submitted to the painful treatment. All around were the amputated parts, and pools of blood. Seated against a tree near by was a rebel soldier, well clad in a suit of Confederate gray, with a bullet hole in both cheeks. The missile had passed in one side and came out the other. His face was beamed with dotted gore, and owing to long neglect (the Federals had just found him) it was impossible for him to articulate. The very picture of misery, this unfortunate

man sat propped against a tree awaiting his turn for treatment. One of our men, who was half a dozen who had died during surgical operations. Others, pale and weak, looked around them with a half frightened gaze, witnessing the work of their surgeons. Dozens of our own men were at hand, and in silence saw the fate, which yet awaits so many. All these horrors of war, one wants to see but once.

THE NATION'S FUTURE.

There are two proposals for the future of the nation which are presented by two classes of men, both tending to the same end. The one coming from Southern rebellion, is to overthrow the Union and erect two or more governments from its fragments. The other, coming from the Northern disunionists, is to accept the theory that a new Union is to be founded on a new basis, and to proceed to found a new Union on a basis of new principles to the end that something may be accomplished hereafter in the "cause of liberty," which the old Constitution failed to effect.

Both proposals go on the theory that the old Union is a failure, and both propose to abandon it forever.

The darkest thought for the future, which any American mind can entertain, is that the Union, as it exists, is a failure, and that the nation look for it in vain. To imagine that time, whatever be the proposed substitute, whatever vision of new glory or honor or power may dazzle the eye, or influence the hopes; to think of that day when the Constitution is no longer an instrument of power, when the work of Washington is a mockery, and his counsel for its preservation have become a sealed book, no more to be read and followed; to stand in imagination, among the nations of the earth and hear him say, "The great Republic is gone, all this is a vision of a great sorrow, so he will with you, that the heart shrinks from dwelling on it."

Let no man who today proposes (like Lincoln) to be his idea of the new nation, upon Constitution, new principle of government to follow it, let no man suppose for one moment that the successor of the old Union will inherit its power or its glory.

That will be of the past, a memory, a history. Into the tomb in which we bury the old Union, it will carry with it all its prestige, all its honor. The coming government will, in place of the accumulated power of the old government, have the very history of that former power to contend with, its principles forever combatting the new principles, and it will be compelled to fight against them, every day that it exists.

It is no consolation, in looking at the possibility of such a future, to be told that a great nation can be at once made up of the material which the Union has accumulated. It is not men—nor territory—nor men and territory combined that make the power of a nation, certainly not those that make the strength of a Republic. The withdrawal of the old Union will leave no power, and the old Union will have no power.

The old Union, that day, which witnesses the fall of the Constitution, witnesses the close of our history as a nation. The book of the story of American greatness, beginning with the revolution, and ending with the election by the people of the Constitution, will be a blank sheet of paper, and the old Union will be a thing of the past. The book of the story of American greatness, beginning with the revolution, and ending with the election by the people of the Constitution, will be a blank sheet of paper, and the old Union will be a thing of the past.

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The old Union, that day, which witnesses the fall of the Constitution, witnesses the close of our history as a nation. The book of the story of American greatness, beginning with the revolution, and ending with the election by the people of the Constitution, will be a blank sheet of paper, and the old Union will be a thing of the past. The book of the story of American greatness, beginning with the revolution, and ending with the election by the people of the Constitution, will be a blank sheet of paper, and the old Union will be a thing of the past.

Below this were these words: "The woman who wrote this, a Southern man, would to marry a Northern one she would scorn." A curiosity seeker might have collected a bushel of letters in these woods so full of horrors, but I had not the heart for the task.

To show how desperate was the struggle in the heavy woods between Casey's and Ward's troops, I have spoken of the latter's work upon the trees, of the dead and of their effects, every where seen. Another indication was the clothing, yet hanging upon low tree branches, fences and lying upon the ground. An officer engaged in the battle tells me that when we pursued on Sunday, the retreating rebels to the woods through which, on Saturday, they had made a desperate counter-charge.

Hundreds of men, on both sides, threw off their superfluous clothing and went in, as we were told the sixtieth did at Bull Run, stripped almost to the waist. Those who had the opportunity, placed their coats where they would be preserved; others, with no time for that, threw them on the ground, and led them with their hands. Within a space of two or three square miles, there were enough to supply a New York militia regiment. In that small space nearly six hundred men were sent to their long account.

At Casey's old camp there were no human bodies, as there it was an easy matter to dispose of them lying in the mud. But hundreds of horses, torn by shot and shell, lay all around, the carcasses emitting a pestilential stench. On Sunday, when we were again in possession of this field, men and animals lay close together—

"Rider and steed in one red burial bent." The animals are now being burned, as that is the only way in which they can be disposed of, and the horrid effluvia removed from its close contact with our camp. Upon approaching this spot, it requires no extraordinary effort to lead a man to walk up to it, the reeking odor being so offensive. Tomorrow its condition will be favorable enough for recreation. In a direct railroad line from this camp Richmond is just seven miles. "Fair Oak" is the name of the station. A building near the switch is now being used as a hospital, mainly for the rebel wounded, and right opposite are the headquarters of General Meagher and his Irish Brigade.

Speaking of the hospital at the station reminds me that our men yet find wounded rebels in the woods. Yesterday, two or three were discovered under some brush. One had a leg amputated just below

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Threatened Demonstration in the Vicinity of Old Church—Sharp Artillery Firing in Front of Gen. Sumner.

McClellan's Headquarters, June 14.—The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and as yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies of them have been seen moving down from the northward, and of Mechanicsville Bridge and Richmond towards the late battle field. Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Captain Royall, of the cavalry, was wounded, showing that they design making a demonstration in that direction.

A contraband, who came in yesterday, reported that about three thousand men left Richmond on Wed. night in the direction of Fredericksburg. This is probably the force which appeared at Old Church.

The rebels at daylight this morning opened a sharp fire from artillery in front of Gen. Sumner's corps. It lasted for about three hours. We had one man killed and one wounded.

Washington, June 14, P. M.—Despatches received to-day at the War Department state that a demonstration was made yesterday evening by the force of rebel cavalry and artillery on the right flank of Gen. McClellan's army, at Tunstall's Station, apparently with the intention of interrupting his railroad communication. The attempt was made by the force of infantry and the enemy retired. No damage was done to the railroad.

Later.—It appears that a force of fifteen hundred cavalry, with several pieces of artillery, attacked and drove from their position at Old Church, near the Pamunkey river, a squadron of Federal troops, and then proceeded to a landing on the river and destroyed the telegraph wires. Several steamers and captured officers. From thence they moved southward to Tunstall's Station, on the Richmond and York river railroad, eighteen miles from the city. A train of cars passing at the time was fired upon, and several persons on it killed and some wounded, but the train was not stopped, and went on its destination. After destroying the telegraph wires at the station, the Confederates, according to the dispatch, crossed the Chikahominy between Bottom's Bridge and the James river, on their return to Richmond. At the White House the intelligence of the movements of the Confederates caused a great commotion among the soldiers and others. As the preparations for a possible attack had been made by Federal cavalry followed the foe, but did not overtake their main body, capturing only five prisoners. Despatches received from General McClellan on Monday evening reported all quiet in front of Richmond.

The Washington Star has the following: "The White House, June 14.—A commotion at the White House last night, when the report arrived that a guerrilla party—supposed to be cavalry, but when seen were on foot—numbering from 75 to 100 men, fired on the train of cars running between the White House and Fair Oaks, about 6 o'clock, at Tunstall's Station, 5 miles from the White House, killing one man and wounding six or seven others; also that they had burned several vessels in the Pamunkey river, lying between the White House and Tunstall's Station. It was expected last night that an attack would certainly be made at the White House. Our troops and war steamers were soon in readiness to meet all emergencies.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

Mr. Joseph Dellone, merchant, of Hanover, York county, a member of the late Legislature, met with a very serious loss yesterday morning, when a pocket book containing nearly a thousand dollars in money, and a draft and certificates of deposit to the amount of nearly fifteen hundred dollars more. Of course the thief cannot make the evidences of indebtedness available. The money consisted of eight one hundred bills, a hundred dollars in Treasury notes, a twenty dollar bill in the York Bank, and other money not remembered. Mr. Dellone left Philadelphia in the Reading train yesterday morning, and had his money, which was in an old wallet, in his left pantalon pocket. He last felt it at Lincolnton station, in Montgomery county, and only missed it after reaching this city when he was about to purchase a ticket for York.

Of course he has no idea where the loss occurred, but everything taken into consideration, his pocket was doubtless picked while he was getting out of the car at the Lebanon Valley depot, and the expert who executed the job was either a passenger on the train, or made an effort to pass on it as Mr. Dellone was getting out.

The efficient lack of Philadelphia has driven the pickpockets to the country, and everybody who carries money about them must look out.

The loss of Mr. Dellone is a heavy one, and he is not likely to recover his money, the sympathies of the community are for him.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union of Tuesday.*

A BOOMERANG.

On Monday last a lot of sick and wounded soldiers arrived at Old Church from Hagerstown, and as soon as they were received, they were as usual surrounded by a curious crowd eager to hear the news. To a question asked one of the soldiers, he replied, "Gentlemen, I can tell you how you can put an end to this war very soon."—"How?—how?" eagerly inquired one.—"You then can?" chimed in another.—"No," replied the soldier, "I can't tell the 'No' to the soldiers in the North, and the war will soon stop. Then the sentiments of the army." A profound silence ensued, and the crowd dispersed with faces as rueful as if they had just been attending the funeral of a dear relative. A rabid Republican remarked to the soldier, "That's a beautiful thing, to make the soldiers stop." replied a lawyer, "you can safely make that bet, for nearly the whole army are Democrats." The Republican neglected his locomotion, and went off muttering unutterable things.—*Chambersburg Valley Spirit.*

WE BID YOU WELCOME.

The editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) "Daily Gazette," in the course of an article on "Democracy," says:

Having hitherto battled against the old party, believing that it did not fully carry out the wishes of the founders of the Republic, we are convinced now that we did it unjustly. Since the inauguration of this regime, Floyd's peacemaking sink into insignificance before the mighty frauds daily perpetrated on the Treasury—frauds so glaring that the people are beginning to see their magnitude. Now that the country is rent in twain, the life blood of her bravest sons poured like water, and millions of dollars worth of property confided to the flood and flames, and the thousands of the poor and the millions of the oppressed are still thus a great nation, party, such as Democracy deserves to be?

Though a young convert, we will do our best to aid in the good work. Our labors shall henceforth be with the Democracy, and with them we will work for the perpetuity of our Union and Constitution, openly, freely and without fear, favor or influence.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

General Butler has ordered the return of quite a number of slaves, who were in the custom-house, to their owners and their homes. Among others, we hear that six slaves were sent, by General Butler's order, to their owner, across the lake.

Now look out for an Abolition howl!

A person once prefaced his sermon with, "My friends, let us say a few words before we begin." This is equal to the chap who took a short nap before he went to sleep.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of lakes—the union of lands—The Union of States now would sever—The Union of hearts—the union of hands—And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, the DEMOCRATIC or PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for Auditor General, and for Governor, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party in the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,

Chairman of Dem. State Ex. Com.

THE LIBERTY OF THE NEGRO INCOMPATIBLE WITH THAT OF THE WHITE RACE.

In his speech on the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, in the Senate, Thursday, February 9, 1859, Henry Clay said: "I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The Searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception, resulting from a stern and unchangeable necessity, to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate nor are we responsible for, this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and in subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races."

MORE TESTIMONY.

Captain John J. Robinson, of Tuscarora county, now a Captain in the Eightieth Ohio Regiment, near Corinth, thus writes to the *Holmes County Farmer*, about the damaging effects of the Abolition emancipation projects that are being passed by the present Congress: "The legislation of Congress on the slavery question has greatly strengthened the pro-slavery cause in the South-west. The school teachers now say, 'Did we not tell you what the Abolitionists would do if they succeeded?' The Abolitionists have thrown all the doubtful and wavering on the side of the rebels, except a very few, who count the chances of success and act accordingly. It is hard for soldiers to crush secession when Congress is trampling upon the Constitution, and enforcing the demands which are being brought this devastating war upon the country. It will take the last life's drop of many poor soldiers to repair the damage that the present Congress has done to the Union cause."

The above expresses the sentiment of the whole army, and every other disaffected man in the Union. Jeff. Davis seems to have two Congresses in his interest at the present time, and the one at Washington is doing him far more good than the one at Richmond.

In this great conflict with Rebellion, "he that is not with us is against us"—and the time is coming when they must take a more decided stand, and present more unequivocal evidence of love of country and of the Union.—*Sentinel.*

That's so! He that is not for the whole Union and the whole Constitution, is against both. It is about time that, whilst brave armies are fighting the secessionists in the South, the disunion Abolitionists in the North should likewise be attended to. But we propose the lawful way of punishment—through the ballot box. The day of trial is rapidly approaching, and when it does come there will be but two parties in the contest. The one will be composed of those conservative voters who sustain the Constitution in its integrity, and are for preserving the Union as the fathers created it. The other will consist of the radical elements of the Republican party and all the Abolitionists, who care nothing for the Union and the Constitution, but would see both in ruins if necessary to accomplish their cherished object—to free the negro, and place him on an equality with the poor white man.

In such a contest the cause of the white man—the cause of the country—must triumph!

The last *Sentinel* says of us:

"We are glad to find him politically honest for once, and acknowledging that all we said was true."

If the time shall ever come when anybody can "acknowledge" all the *Sentinel* says as "true," our neighbor must entirely change, or the whole world be "given over to lying."

No, no, neighbor. Come at us in "any other shape but that!" Into such "acknowledgments" if the *Sentinel* does not alter its course and we retain our senses—we shall never be tempted.

The editor of the *Sentinel* would have his readers believe that we have not fairly met his "arguments."

Arguments! Arguments in the editorial columns of the *Sentinel*!!

We "enjoy" neighbor!

"What does the Compiler mean by saying that the *Sentinel* is an advocate of a sectional party based on Abolitionism?"—*Sentinel.*

We "mean" just what we say.

We have been told that a number of young men of this county, who have for several years harvested in Lancaster county, finding ready employment and good pay, upon going there, recently, and making application at their old places, were turned off, with the modifying information that negroes, "contrabands," had been secured for the purpose!

Our farmers are making hay.

THE CONTRAST.

Many of our Pennsylvania volunteers have been disabled by wounds and debilitating fevers. Not being any longer efficient in the ranks, they receive an honorable discharge and transportation to the capital of Pennsylvania. They arrive in our midst without a cent in their pockets. They ask for their pay—they learn there is no officer here authorized to pay them! They ask for rations to protect them from starvation—they are answered that there is no authority to issue rations to them! They ask for transportation to their homes—they are informed the United States Quartermaster cannot give them transportation! They beg their bread of our citizens! They beg their transportation of railroad companies. The patriots of Pennsylvania who volunteered to fight the battles of the Constitution and the Union against rebellion; who have been mutilated, or who have lost their health in the service of the Government, return to their homes as paupers, depending upon public charity to save them from pinching want, while the prompt payment of their dearly earned wages would help them onward to cherished homes and the consoling care of sympathizing friends.

Who is to blame for this heartless desertion of our brave inviolable volunteers? Has our Republican Congress done its duty in this important matter? While it authorized the discharge of sick and wounded soldiers by army surgeons, did it make provision for their immediate pay, for transportation to their homes, for pensions, in reward of their patriotic services? Alas, no! They unfortunately are *white men*! Now mark the contrast. All the runaway negroes that find their way into the District of Columbia are fed at the expense of the white tax payers of the North: all the runaway negroes that hang about our armies in the field are furnished rations and live at the cost of the tax payers of the North. At least one hundred thousand dollars per day of the people's money is thus expended to feed thousands of idle negroes, while the sick and wounded white volunteers of Pennsylvania are left to beg their way back to their homes!

We have in nowise exaggerated here the fearful condition of our returning volunteers, whose sufferings are daily witnessed, and alleviated by our citizens, and whose numerous and frequent applications for relief to the Governor of Pennsylvania and to the Mayor of this city are as notorious as they are disgraceful to the authorities who neglect to fulfill the most imperative obligations of the country to her brave defenders.—*Patriot & Union.*

Honest Republican members appointed Committees of Investigation.—*Sentinel.*

And when "honest" Republican members of such Committees report as "bouncing frauds" upon the Treasury by members of their own party, "honest" Republican editors (our neighbor of the *Sentinel* among them) refuse to publish such "developments!" These immoderate editors say to Democrats, "let there be no parties now!" but at the same time they suppress news of a most important public character, simply because publication might damage their party prospects.

While on the subject of "stealing," we cannot refrain from calling our neighbor's attention to the following *very timely* text and crushing comment: "Honest Republican members appointed Committees of Investigation.—*Sentinel.*"

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE.

The following is the *theory* of the Republican party, as adopted at the Chicago Convention in 1860:

"Resolved, THAT THE PEOPLE JUSTLY VIEW WITH ALARM THE RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S EXPENDITURE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; THAT A BETTER TO RIGID ECONOMY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IS INDISPENSABLE TO ARREST THE SYSTEMATIC PLUNDER OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY BY FAVORED PARTISANS; WHILE THE RECENT STATISTICS OF THE DEBTS OF THE FEDERAL METROPOLIS SHOW THAT AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION IS IMPERATIVELY DEMAND."

AND ON THIS!

After one year of Republican rule, the following is the testimony of Mr. Dawes, a Republican Member of Congress, as to the *practice* of the Republican party:

"IN THE FIRST YEAR OF A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION WHICH CAME INTO POWER UPON PROPOSITIONS OF REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT, THERE IS INDUBITABLE EVIDENCE ABROAD IN THE LAND THAT SOMEHOW HAS PLUNDERED THE PUBLIC TREASURY WELL NIGH IN THAT SINGLE YEAR AS MUCH AS THE ENTIRE CURRENT YEARLY EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE ADMINISTRATION WHICH THE PEOPLE HERED TO POWER BECAUSE OF ITS CORRUPTION."

Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* says he knows nothing of the "Hosea Carpenter" affair, but admits that there was a secretly called meeting of Republican editors at Harrisburg, and "should not be surprised" if they met again "some of these days." We ask the reader to bear these admissions in mind whilst he glances over the following, from a Harrisburg paper:

The many secret conferences held by the Republican leaders in Harrisburg, during the present year, indicate that a desperate effort will be made to retain power, and every means resorted to to accomplish that object. During last winter a secret meeting of Republican editors was held in this place, and not long after the "Loyal League" made its appearance—a fact which leads to the conclusion that the "Loyal League" organization similar to the Know Nothing order was determined upon as the only means of saving the Republican party from defeat. After the exposure of this infamous conspiracy, another meeting of Republican editors, much larger than the first, assembled at Harrisburg. This meeting convened without a public call. Its proceedings were not published. However, it happened to be in Harrisburg at the same time, and from the fact that he is traveling the State, there can be no doubt that he was authorized to go ahead with the organization of the "Loyal League" at five dollars per lodge.

The following, from the *Harrisburg Patriot & Union* of Monday, is also in point:

We know, upon the most reliable authority, that Hosea Carpenter, the high priest of the Loyal Union League, accompanied by several of his kindred officers, was at work last week, organizing secret lodges in the city and county of Lancaster. The loyalty of Thaddeus Stevens and his adherents is so questionable, and his re-election to Congress so doubtful, that it has been deemed necessary to organize *loyal secret societies* in Lancaster county to ensure the success of the "Loyal League" in Lancaster county, and to compromise the views of all secret societies.

Brother Berenger, of the *Republican* Standard, the *Telegraph*, assisted by several of the occult magicians of Dauphin county, was there assisting at the incantations, and proved really useful in making the "fire burn, and candle burn."

"Do you call all this nothing?"

EMANCIPATION AND ABOLITION.

The Emancipationists all speak of the abolition of slavery as if it were to be a punishment of the South. We firmly believe that in the end it would prove to be a greater "punishment" to the North.—*Exchange.*

"We should do something more than simply liberate the negro. He did not believe that the two races would live together with mutual advantage. Indeed, with all his horror of slavery, he was not sure but that the two races must live together, the best way was to leave them remain in the relation of master and slave."—*St. Louis Evening, of Illinois, and personal friend of Lincoln.*

The New England Republican Senators demand abolition because the climate of their States is such that negroes are not likely to reside there in large numbers, and because their amount of National taxation is small in comparison to that which the other States must pay for National purposes. They control the U. S. Senate, and can therefore protect themselves from the severe consequences of taxation. They will make Tariffs and every thing else bend to the point of throwing all burdens as far as possible upon other people than their own constituents. But the western Republican Senators, and Cowan of Pennsylvania and Harris of New York, are disposed to think with Lincoln—*they do not want to emancipate the slaves at their own expense, but at the expense of their own constituents.* General abolition or emancipation would require the levy of an immense amount of additional taxation, to pay the loyal proprietors, and would overrun the North (excepting New England and the greater part of New York) with several hundred thousand freed slaves, of all ages, sexes and conditions, filling our charitable institutions with their helpless and destitute, our jails and penitentiaries with their depraved and vicious, and every where (as to both sexes) competing with the whites for labor and employment. Abolition or Emancipation is destruction to the mechanic and laboring interests of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the West, for it would fill those States with a class of mechanics, laborers, servants and waiters who would work for any price that would keep them alive. The natural selfishness of capital would lead to their employment in preference to the whites, unless the latter would consent to work as cheaply and live as meanly. We submit that these facts command themselves to the common sense of every man, and we appeal to every body to reflect upon them.

We would no more be guilty of unkindness to a negro than we would to any other of God's creatures, and we firmly believe that their immediate and unconditional discharge from slavery would be cruel to them. White men must be trained to take care of themselves before they are fit to do so, and they are brought up with that fact constantly before them. The black slave looks to no such result, yet the Abolitionists would have us turn them loose upon the country, to roam where they pleased and live where they might and as they could! If fully and rightly to the blacks, and wrong and death to the whites, were to follow, could it be considered strange? Gradual emancipation may be right—in that case the new-born freedom is cared for and protected—but confiscation or forcible emancipation can only result in terrible injury to both the white and black races in this country, and the white man must pay the price, or if he taxes the negro, then he must permit the latter to vote, to sit upon juries, to hold offices, to be upon an equality, for it is manifestly unjust that discriminations shall be made amongst large classes of tax payers.—*Exchange.*

"WHAT WE ARE COMING TO"

Under this caption, the London (Abolition country, O.) Democrat of the 5th inst., has an article, in which we clip the following:

Our country is already beginning to enjoy the first fruits of the "good time coming." We are informed that a few days since a certain farmer, not many miles distant, had discharged all his white farm hands and had employed eighteen of the negroes—each hired at \$1.00 a week, at two-thirds of a half cent per day. Laboring men of Abolition! this is only a foretaste of the blessings in store for you.

Sure enough! What are the white laboring classes of Pennsylvania coming to?

In this city and vicinity hundreds of runaway slaves have taken up their quarters and have successfully entered into competition with our white laborers, by offering to work for low wages. We hear of numerous cases in our immediate neighborhood where white men have been turned away by their employers to make room for "contrabands," whose services are obtained at half price. This may suit capital, but does it suit labor? Is this incidental revolution in the labor of the North in accordance with the glowing pictures of future prosperity, the warm professions of sympathy held out by the Republicans as a lure to the white laborers of the North when they unfortunately envied them from their allegiance to the Democratic party, which, alas, has ever represented and defended the interest of labor against the oppressive and usurping tendencies of capital?

Does "the dignity of labor," a cant phrase of the Republicans, consist in the degradation of white men doomed to compete for a day's work with hordes of half-starved negroes, forced upon us by the destructive policy of the Abolitionists? That policy is degrading the fields of the South and leaving them to sterility and waste, while it is depriving the Northern laborer of his wages and quandering his taxes! How long will the people of the North blindly believe in the false promises of these political mountebanks?—*Patriot & Union.*

The Democratic organization may rightly be called the "Workingman's party." Its whole history has been a series of hard fought conflicts for the rights and interests of the poor man. It has ever striven to obtain for him a better reward for his industry, to secure him against the encroachments of capital and better his condition. In battling against the Emancipation of the slaves, it should have the co-operation of every working-man in the country, for on that class Abolitionism will work the most injury.—*Evie Observer.*

Kansas is bleeding yet. A Leavenworth correspondent of the *Milwaukee News*, speaking of military movements there, says:—"Some ten or fifteen regiments have been kept marching over Kansas for the sole purpose of quelling the fights among the different cliques of Abolitionists and Jayhawkers." A pleasant state of society.

The man who cannot hold his political Abolitionism in abeyance, in a time like the present, when he knows that it can only add to the bitterness of the strife, and when he knows that emancipation doctrines cannot be pushed further, without infringing on Constitutional limits, is neither a Christian nor a patriot.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

COST OF THE NEGROES.

The President and the Congress of the United States have solemnly pledged the American people to buy of their owners, if they will sell them, the four millions of slaves now held in bondage in the South. This emancipation policy is now part and parcel of the policy and financial programme of the present Administration.—Under the influence of that policy the Slaves of the District of Columbia have already cost one million of dollars, for which appropriation has been made by Congress.

Mr. Goodloe, an Abolitionist, and office-holder under the General Government at Washington, has written a pamphlet intended to elaborate and expound the views of the present Administration on this engrossing subject. Here is an extract:

"I have shown what the compensation to the States would be at two different rates of payment per capita for the slaves, and it will have been seen that I have favored the more liberal scale. I now proceed to show what would be the cost of redeeming the whole slave population of the Union at the same rates. "By the census of last year there were 3,952,801 slaves in the United States and Territories. I have already shown that 454,411, which belonged to the border States, would be worth, at \$250 each, \$113,602,750, and at \$300 each, \$136,323,300. There remains to be disposed of, therefore, 3,498,390 slaves, embraced in the country subject to the rebels, but including, of course, large numbers belonging to the friends of the Union, who have been constrained into obedience to the rebel authorities against their will. At the lowest estimated average value of \$250, these 3,498,390 slaves, embracing in the country, would cost, at the same rates, the sum of \$874,597,500, and adding the compensation to the border States, on the same terms, the aggregate cost to the Government would be \$988,199,250. At the higher rate of \$300, the slaves in the rebel States would be worth \$2,119,508,000; and adding the cost of compensation to the border States, at the same rate, the aggregate expense of emancipation would be \$3,107,697,250. Or for the convenience of round numbers, the cost of emancipation would be, at \$250 per head, \$1,000,000,000, and at \$300 per head, the cost would be \$1,200,000,000."

Thus it appears by Mr. Goodloe's calculation, that the slaves of the South will cost the white men of the North \$1,200,000,000, and as the money for this purchase must be borrowed, it follows that, at six per cent, the interest or annual tax paid for this philanthropic purpose will be seventy-two millions of dollars! Now, as the interest upon the public debt at the expiration of the war cannot be less than one hundred millions, the annual appropriations for the support of the Government, including the support of the army and navy, at least one hundred and fifty millions; pensions for the support of our wounded and maimed volunteers, for the widows and orphans of the brave men who have been killed in battle or who have fallen a prey to disease, not less than one hundred millions; for the multitudinous claims against the Government arising from the contingencies of the war and the expenses of a vast system of negro colonization, at least one hundred millions of dollars, it follows that ere long the annual appropriations required to be made by Congress, and to be extracted from the pockets of the people, to pay for the expenses of a war fomented by Northern negro-shoppers and declared by secessionist negro owners, will amount to upwards of FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! And this enormous amount of annual taxation, not including one penny for a sinking fund to reduce this monstrous incubus upon the industry and energy of the people.

The population of Pennsylvania is one-tenth of the entire population of the United States; therefore, according to the above calculation, which time will prove to have been underestimated, the direct and indirect annual tax, payable by the people of this State to the National Government, will amount, at the expiration of the war, to FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, being about one hundred dollars for each voter! Surely this is paying rather dear for the spectacle of emancipation, which has, for years past, been blown into the ears of the people by the Northern Abolitionists!

The next question which arises is, in what condition will the whites find themselves to pay the enormous tax demanded of them, and how far will the condition of the negro have been ameliorated? This we reserve for future articles.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE TRUE POLICY.

The Boston Post, with great truth and justice, says that "as fast as we proceed in to the enemy's country, the words of the New York Tribune, of Senator Sumner, of Brooklyn, of McKim and Wade, and of Abolition meetings in Boston, follow in our footsteps. Where the power of a Federal soldier has made a friend to the Union, these men of the North turn his heart to gall again. They see that a large party here is working with might and main to coerce the President into emancipation at the head of the army; they see that this party would make this a war for the abolition of slavery, therefore they see all in our professions to sustain the laws only, and will not adhere to our standard. This makes the Union sentiment of the Border States waver to and fro—it makes them half our open enemies, and complicates and embarrasses the war."

DEMOCRACY MUST DO IT.

If the Union is ever restored, the Democratic party must do it. We hear the people talking about "Union party." The Abolitionists in the North call themselves the "Union party," and are, in reality, managing the war. Unionism means one thing in Massachusetts and another thing in Kentucky; Democracy knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but keeping its eye fixed firmly upon the Constitution as it was written by the Fathers of the Republic, will give no ground they can hold to and contemptible faction.—*Kentucky Union.*

Senators Cowan and Wade.—That was a first-rate hit of the dignified and able Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cowan, who upon being grossly insulted by Sen. Wade, replied that "when the Senator settles the little account with his colleague in the other House, it will be time enough for me to pay attention to that kind of remark; till then he must excuse me." Until Wade does something to vindicate his character from the imputation of Mr. Vallandigham, he will indeed be unworthy of notice from Mr. Cowan, or any other Senator. The member from Dayton has shown that, if Wade is a lion in talk, he is a lamb in action, and like all other Abolition traitors, is a coward at heart.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL AT YORK.—The Government has made arrangements for the accommodation of a number of sick and wounded soldiers at York, and in view thereof the Secretary of the "Soldiers' Aid Society" of that place, L. Gettysburg, has addressed a letter to the Ladies of Gettysburg, asking their co-operation and assistance in providing articles for the Hospital.

The following has been handed us for publication:

The Ladies of the "Union Relief Association," having been invited by the Ladies of York to aid them in preparing garments for the Hospital, are solicited to contribute at that place, respectively solicit contributions for that purpose from the friends of the Soldiers in town and country. Large shirts and drawers, wrappers, slippers, bedclothes, but, old linen and cotton are the articles most needed. Garments half worn can be used, particularly ladies' dresses, which can be made into wrappers. The Ladies are requested to meet on Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. R. G. Harper, in order to select the kind and quantity of materials, &c., received.

Sec. or L. U. R. Society.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.—St. Paul's German Reformed Church at St. Paul, Adams county, (Rev. E. H. Hoffmann pastor.) will be consecrated, the Lord willing, on Sunday, the 29th inst. The services will commence on Friday evening previous. Several ministers from abroad are expected to be present. The attendance of friends generally is respectfully requested.

The annual election for officers of Ever Green Cemetery was held on Monday. The following gentlemen were chosen:

President—D. McConnaughey. Managers—S. S. Schumaker, J. R. Danner, G. P. Knecht, H. J. Stahle, D. McGarry, R. McGarry, and Geo. Arnold.

COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual Commencement—conferring of degrees, distribution of premiums, &c.—at St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, will be held on Wednesday next, (June 25th) to begin at 8 o'clock in the morning. The exercises are expected to be more than usually interesting.

On Thursday morning last, about twenty Sisters of Charity, from St. Joseph's, at Emmitsburg, passed through this place, on their way, we understand, to Gen. McClellan's column—there to minister to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, and smooth the pillow of the dying soldier. Theirs is purely a work of charity and self-sacrifice, never for a moment seeking to win that which they so richly deserve, the State's applause.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—The hail storm of Saturday evening week did little if any damage in this immediate vicinity, but we regret to learn that in a portion of Franklin township it was destructive. Capt. Frederick Diehl's wheat crop was almost entirely ruined, about six acres only being left worth cutting. Messrs. Joseph Belvert, Abraham Mickle, A. Scott, and others, also lose largely in injury to their wheat. The growing oats and corn were heavily cut, but will recover. Fruit suffered badly. In Mr. Rebert's house probably seventy panes of glass were broken. The extent of the storm was limited—the hail very large.

We learn, also, that on Friday week a hail storm visited the northwestern part of our county, and that the wheat crops of Messrs. Adam Weitzel, Joseph Trimmer, and others, were considerably damaged. Fruit ditto.

HORNER'S CAVALRY.—We learn that Capt. Horner and Lieut. Morrison have resigned their offices, and that Lieut. Hunter has been elected Captain, and Wm. A. Horner appointed by the Governor, First Lieutenant, and Hiram McKim Second. The Company was at Winchester at the last accounts.

Sergeant Edward Wert, who was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, was a member of Gettysburg Lodge, I. O. O. F. We are pleased to learn that the Order has determined to make an effort to have the body brought home, and properly interred; and if not succeeding in this at the present, steps have been taken to have the grave marked and secured, that the body may be recovered hereafter. We hope they may succeed in this truly laudable undertaking.

Private John Bolter, of Capt. Horner's Cavalry, was severely shot in the foot on the 7th inst. Mr. B., with three others, were sent on a scouting expedition to Bergettsville, Va., about 20 miles from Harper's Ferry. While on the way down his carriage accidentally discharged, the ball entering his right foot, and inflicting a severe wound. He was placed in the hospital at Harper's Ferry, with the intention of removing him to Frederick as soon as it could be done with safety. At last accounts he was doing well.

Gen. McCall's Division has gone to McClellan's army near Richmond, and our army there is being very strongly reinforced for the great impending battle. Captain Bailey's Company is in McClellan's Division, so that our boys will have an opportunity of showing their pluck.

SUICIDE.—Mr. G. Kapp, residing near Mechanicsville, (Braggtown), in Lattimore township, committed suicide by hanging himself with a chain, in his barn, on the 30th ult. He had been laboring under an aberration of mind for upwards of a year. He was an inmate of the Asylum at Harrisburg for a short time, and soon after he was brought home he committed the sad deed. He had been misled by his family only about ten or fifteen minutes, when he was found a corpse. The deceased was a man highly esteemed in the community in which he resided for his integrity and social disposition. His age was 51 years 8 months and 2 days.

D. McConnaughey, Esq., proposes, in the "Star," that there be a general county movement for the erection of a Monument in Ever Green Cemetery, to the memory of those, from this country, who have already fallen, or may hereafter fall, in the present war.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

One of our exchanges asked recently what good purpose is served by the publication of the stories of alleged atrocities committed by the rebels, even supposing the stories to be true, and we have sometimes been tempted to ask the same question. Our object was not to say anything to be the subject of our government to restore the country to hate each other, but to show that the people of the two sections are made to believe each other's "atrocities" are built upon something besides hatred, and contented by something besides force. The rebels are not in the least behind us in publishing such stories as we refer to; we seem in a fair way to become as unbiassed toward each other as to render any attempt at reconciliation impossible.

The stories of alleged atrocities are fabrications of one kind or another, and have been believed all along that many of them were, we consider their publication but little less than crimes. We have never doubted that there have been done in the excitement of battle by individuals, or by individuals in colder moments, which were disgraceful to civilization, because among the immense number of men under arms there must necessarily be some bad men. The trouble is the deeds of individuals are not right in supposing that they are committed only by individuals, are spoken of as if they were committed by whole armies or communities and whole armies and communities are consequently held responsible for them. But we believe that many of the stories are fabrications or gross exaggerations, and hence we believe that there should be great caution in giving credence to the tales that are told. The Government has been called to the subject by statements of atrocities alleged to have been committed upon Federal sick and wounded troops during Gen. Banks' recent retreat in Virginia, and especially at Winchester and Martinsburg. We were told that the rebels set fire to the hospitals while the sick men were in them; that prisoners were murdered in cold blood; that while the doctors tried to escape they were overtaken by the rebel cavalry and put to the sword in the most merciless and cruel manner; that those who were too weak to be removed from the hospitals shared the same fate; and that even several female nurses were shot down in the most cold-blooded manner.

We might extend it's tale of horror, but have offered enough of it to show to the reader the proof to be most overwhelming that it is almost a pure invention. We are told that Col. K. V. Baltimore, whose command was so badly cut up at Front Royal, was undoubtedly dead, because the rebels shot him after he had been wounded and placed in an ambulance. That officer is returned to Baltimore, not seriously injured, having been released from prison of honor. The fact that the rebels shot the doctor, the rebels acted inhumanly to our troops, and is charged in an indictment that such stories should have been circulated. He was himself treated with uniform kindness. Gen. Banks himself says that he is "rejoicing" in the fact that the rebels are so easily informed, and gladly believes that the atrocities said to have been perpetrated upon our wounded soldiers, and that they are "a good deal of an ordinary nature."

A member of the staff of Col. Miles of one of the Massachusetts regiments, has written a letter on the subject, an extract of which is published in the Boston Journal. He gives an emphatic contradiction to the reports which have been published of inhuman treatment of our sick and wounded soldiers at Winchester. The sick and wounded were brought in to Winchester, and the rebels were first to the front, and the rebels did none of the fighting. "Our prisoners at Winchester," says the writer, "and more especially our sick and wounded, were taken care of by the rebels, and our physicians and hospital stewards were kindly allowed to remain at the hospital and care for them, and were found in comfortable circumstances by our men when they returned. At Martinsburg it was the same. The conclusion of the extract is as follows: "I cannot conceive the reason why some reporters have such a desire to understate the humanity of the rebels in general. That in some instances there have been cruel and inhuman treatment, and the statements made about the atrocities and the cruelties committed at Winchester and Martinsburg, and about the line of Gen. Banks' retreat, are utterly false."

We might give much more evidence to the same effect, but consider this sufficient. If we have not expiated many of the atrocities, as have found their way into other papers, it was because we believed they were in many cases fabrications or gross exaggerations, and have tried to embody in this article our reasons for thinking so. We were not the first to take notice of the Taunton Gazette of Wednesday last an editorial endorsement of the worst of these stories of inhuman treatment of our men during Gen. Banks' retreat, after there was so much evidence that it was necessary to give publicity to them.—*Independent Chron.*

THE POSITION OF THE UNION MEN OF KENTUCKY.

The Union Convention in Washington, Kentucky, passed among others the following resolutions:

"That the course of the radical men in Congress—the Sumners, the Wilsons and the Lovejoys—has a tendency to convert the glorious triumphs of the nation into a series of humiliations, and that the policy of this meeting the measure proposed by these fanatical men are more dangerous to our institutions than all the mad efforts of armed rebels in conflict with the nation. We, therefore, denounce them as traitors, and their proposed legislation as the vilest of treason, and we endorse and applaud the patriotic efforts of our venerable and able representatives in Congress, and especially Hon. C. Wickliffe, directed against their arrogant and treasonable and revengeful legislation; and we also extend our hearty approbation to the entire Kentucky delegation in Congress, with the Hon. Garrett Davis in the Senate, and we here avow that they truly represent the sentiments of the Union men of this State."

"That the restoration of our glorious Union upon any other principles than those of the Constitution as it is, and the Government as it was, is utterly impossible. A consolidated Government might be formed, with a standing army to sustain it, and a ruffian soldiery to execute its edicts, but not a free Government. And with all the energy with which we love our country, its peace, its prosperity, and its happiness, we oppose the course of the President and Congress, and we demand of them that they stand by the people who they have given us. We call upon the whole people to rally to the support of the institutions as they came to us from the hands of our illustrious and venerated ancestors, and by conventions and public address, that they appeal to the men in power to resist, and, if before, in the maintenance of party triumph, they resist the most glorious fabric of human freedom and cause the noblest institutions of the earth to go down into the dark night of an endless desolation."

The Union Convention in Marion county, Ky., passed the following:

"Resolved, That a change of that policy by the Government to a crusade against the peculiar institutions of the South would be a fraud of the most heinous character, perpetrated by the Government on the Southern States, as well as on the Union States, who are conservative of the Northern States, who are the only ones who are the great nation that end through which we are now passing. We regard such a change of policy as ominous of the greatest national calamities, and we are slow to believe that it

President will ever consent to stultify himself by any such change.

"Resolved, That every attempt on the part of the Government to destroy the independence or equality of the Southern States, or to subject them to any unequal or partial measures of the Abolitionists in the present Congress, in our solemn judgment, have done more to weaken the arm of the Government, and to add power and numbers to the ranks of the rebellion, than any effort of the Confederate Congress has ever done. That the acts of confiscation of slave property, the rebellion, the freeing among us, or our Southern sister States, of the slave population, we regard as not only wholly unjust and unstatesmanlike, but wholly and unqualifiedly abhorrent to every true lover of the Constitution and the Union; as a direct violation of the genius and spirit of the organic law, and as eminently calculated to consolidate the slave States as one mighty power against the Government, and thus tend to preconcert the most unhappy and deplorable war that ever desolated any land."

"Resolved, That this war must, emphatically, be fought on the side of the Union, without the aid of armed negroes—to arm them in this strife is worse than unfeeling and unchristian; it is brutal."

United States officers recently from Beaufort and Port Royal represent the attempt at instructing or enrolling the negroes as a ridiculous failure. The pure Congo breed there rejects all humanizing approach, and is lazy, inert and repulsive. Uncle Sam's rations are what they comprehend much better than Uncle Sam's work. The officers and troops are said to be disgusted at the contact and intercourse with negroes forced upon them "by authority."

The Secessionists carry a flag of eleven stars. The Abolitionists in 1850 and 1860 marched under one with sixteen stars. The Democratic flag is the flag of the whole Union, without a star added or a stripe pulled.

A citizen of Memphis, who arrived there from Grenada, Miss., on Saturday, reports that there is a Confederate army at that place sixty-five thousand strong, and Grenada is in Yallobouba county, one hundred and thirteen miles north of Jackson, the State capital, and ninety-five miles southwest of Corinth. Dispatches received in Washington on Monday, from General Halleck, the chief of the Union army, report that General Grant's army is now in the vicinity of the Oklahoma, Columbus.

Unscrupulous people and those who are fond of being "led by the nose," are horrified at the idea of any body suspecting Mr. Lincoln of being an Abolitionist. These unscrupulous people will hardly refuse to credit the story of eight men, the following remark made by Owen Lovejoy, an avowed and admitted Abolitionist from Mr. Lincoln's own State, in a speech recently made by him at Cooper Institute, New York City: "I no more doubt his (Lincoln's) anti-slavery integrity, his absolute antislavery action, than I do my own."

The Cold Weather Paralytic Accidents.—The officers of the packet ship David Hoadly, which vessel arrived here yesterday, from Liverpool, reports that they encountered upwards of fifty icebergs during the passage, besides a great deal of floating ice. The ship Panama, also from Liverpool, brings a similar report. The presence of these large masses of ice on our coast probably accounts in some measure for the extraordinary backwardness of the season. The nights and mornings in June are rarely so cold as now. Numerous bergs and fields of ice from the Arctic seas breaking up and drifting down with the current of the Gulf Stream, have a tendency to produce such effects.—*New York Post.*

The claims against the Government for destruction of property already amount to one hundred millions of dollars.

It is understood that the States are to be called on for about one hundred and fifty thousand more troops, says a Washington correspondent.

Special Notices.

Purify the Blood.—Not a few of the worst diseases that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purify it, none have been found which could so effectually effect a cure as Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renews the blood, insures the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the diseases that grow from impurities in the blood. The virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of ailments that require an alternative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought, and I now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrophulous Swelling and Stiffness, and all the evils with which it is cured, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pastules, Blisters, Eruptions, are, as soon as they take it, cured.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetters or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be so treated as they are, but by Sarsaparilla, and the patient will be as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally cured by this Sarsaparilla, and the patient will be as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

For all the purposes of family physic, take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered by the American People. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. D. Brewster, and Dealers everywhere.

SHIRAZ & BELLER'S Store is well worth a visit at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plated Ware, Japan Ware, and all kinds of household and house furnishing line, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line, desec, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail. Tin Ware and Sheet-Iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a large stock of Stoves and a full assortment of their assortment. Their number is very large; also Coal of every kind.

DYSPEPSIA.—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the patient suffering from it almost any other disease in fact, it is a very dangerous one, and is of the most common symptoms are numerous, and are of the following kind:—

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Information has been received in Washington that the Confederates have evacuated Cumberland Gap, in East Tennessee. A Federal force, under Gen. Morgan, advanced upon and occupied the place on Wednesday. Several skirmishes occurred before the advance reached the works, but there was no loss on the Federal side.

A Richmond paper of the Monday states that Gen. McClellan has recently been reinforced by General McDowell's division and other troops.

Information has been received by the War Department that the Confederates at City Point, on the James river, opened fire on the Federal vessels from their batteries on the bluff on Tuesday last. The squadron returned the attack, silenced the guns, and compelled the Confederates to withdraw from the position. City Point is at the mouth of the Appomattox river, twenty-five miles below Richmond, and is the river terminus of a railroad to Petersburg, twelve miles distant.

There was no news of public interest received by the War Department from Gen. McClellan or the Shenandoah Valley on Friday.

The Secretary of War has again called on the Governors of the States to know how many soldiers can be immediately furnished to reinforce the army. It is believed that this call is in consequence of the movements of the Confederates in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

Democratic State Conventions.—The Democracy of Pennsylvania and Ohio each hold their State Conventions this year on the 4th of July. In Minnesota a similar convention will meet on the 20th, at St. Paul's; and on the 17th of the same month the same party will hold their convention for Iowa, at the city of Des Moines. The Democrats of Maine hold their convention on the 26th of June.

The first petition ever presented to Congress for the Dissolution of the Union, was from Haverhill, Mass., and was signed by Abolitionists.

It never, we believe, has been proposed to open avenues for the white children of the South, and thereby give the benefits of education to those who may apply it to some good political and social use and influence in future years, but only for juveniles and adults of a race whom missionaries have endeavored for centuries, without success, to raise to the desired point of enlightenment.

The negro emancipation bill passed the House on Wednesday, by a vote of 82 to 54.—Mr. McPherson among the yeas.

On the 14th inst. at the Lutheran Parsonage, Andover, N. H., Rev. A. K. Miller, Mr. JAMES H. WALTER, Mr. SUSAN CATHARTINE RICE, both of Middlebury, N. Y.

On Sunday evening, June 3, a short illness, Mr. THOMAS A. WINSLOW, of Hamilton township, aged about 34 years.

On the 11th inst., in Lathrop township, Mr. PETER SMITH, aged 83 years 6 months and 28 days.

At Littleton, June 24, GERTRUDE MARION, aged 1 year 6 months and 6 days, daughter of William D. and Emma L. Yingling.

On the 18th inst., in Lathrop township, Mr. ALFRED ELLIOTT, youngest daughter of Andrew and Barbara, aged 6 years 7 months and 10 days.

On the 14 inst., at Troy, Lincoln county, Mrs. ANNE P. wife of Mr. Edward J. Kuhn, formerly of East Berlin, this county, in the 29th year of her age. She was a faithful mother, and a kind and affectionate sister, and a zealous Christian. May she rest in peace.

On the 5th of May, 1862, at the residence of his parents, in Dublin, Wayne county, Indiana, Mr. W. L. DENREGE, late of Lafayette, Ind., died at the residence of his parents, a promising and intelligent young man, highly esteemed as a soldier and citizen. He has left many sorrowing friends and acquaintances. Bright visions of Heaven attended his dying hours.

Sealed Proposals.

Will be received at the Store and Post Office of P. A. MYERS, in New Chester, up to the 1st of July next, for PLASTERING and PAINTING the new Church at New Chester. For further information apply to Building Committee.

P. A. MYERS, SAMUEL MARCH, HENRY J. MYERS, Building Com.

Mercantile Taxes.

The Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, &c., will be called on to pay their Mercantile Taxes, to be paid before the 1st of July. On that date the time for paying the above Tax expires, and the County Treasurer is obliged by law to enter suit immediately.

H. B. BANNER, Co. Treasurer.

The Official War Map.

HARZARD'S RAILROAD AND MILITARY MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—From the most authentic sources, and the Coast Surveyor, engraved in the latest style of Map-making. It gives so recent and such valuable facts concerning the Railroads, that the War Department immediately authorized its publication, and distributed one thousand copies among the Generals and Colonels of the Army.

As it is the only Map that is authorized as official, it is the most Reliable and Authentic, and from its large size—22 by 35 inches—shows all the principal cities and all the strategic points. General McClellan has acknowledged the great importance of it to his movements.

Beautifully colored. Price only 1 Dollar, to be completed with Interior Maps. In Cloth case, \$1.50. Dissected and mounted on Muslin, \$2.50. Mounted on Muslin with Rulers, and Variorum, \$2.50. Sent free by Mail on receipt of Price.

WILLIAM P. HAZARD, No. 624 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

As every intelligent man wants the best and only official map, Agents can make money rapidly by selling this.

Newspapers inserting this three times shall receive a copy by Mail.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies fine Kid and Morocco Boots, and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c., at April 21.

R. F. McLENNAN.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable suit of FUR or CLOTH can be accommodated by calling at

R. F. McLENNAN.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour.....	5 10 to 5 15
White Wheat.....	50 to 55
Red Wheat.....	55 to 60
Corn.....	35 to 40
Oats.....	25 to 30
Barley.....	30 to 35
Clover Seed.....	4 10 to 4 15
Timothy Seed.....	2 75 to 3 00
Flax Seed.....	1 40 to 1 45
Plaster of Paris.....	7 00 to 7 10
Easter ground, per bag.....	1 00 to 1 10

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour.....	5 25 to 5 30
Wheat.....	50 to 55
Rye.....	45 to 50
Corn.....	35 to 40
Oats.....	25 to 30
Barley.....	30 to 35
Clover Seed.....	4 10 to 4 15
Timothy Seed.....	2 75 to 3 00
Flax Seed.....	1 40 to 1 45
Plaster of Paris.....	7 00 to 7 10
Easter ground, per bag.....	1 00 to 1 10

HASOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour.....	5 00 to 5 05
Do. from wagons.....	5 05 to 5 10
Wheat.....	1 09 to 1 10
Rye.....	45 to 50
Corn.....	35 to 40
Oats.....	25 to 30
Barley.....	30 to 35
Clover Seed.....	4 10 to 4 15
Timothy Seed.....	2 75 to 3 00
Flax Seed.....	1 40 to 1 45
Plaster.....	6 75 to 6 80

Railroad at Public Sale.

THE purchase of a new city by an Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, Trustee for the Bondholders of the "Littlestown Railroad Company," will offer at Public Sale, at Crook's Railroad Hotel, in Littlestown, Adams county, ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1862.

THE LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD, from its junction with the "Hanover Branch Railroad," in Hanover, York county, to its terminus, in Littlestown, Adams county, including the Right of Way therefor, the Road Bed thereof, the Superstructure of all sorts thereon, the Land and Grounds connected with and belonging to said Railroad Company, to wit: A LOT OF GROUND, in Littlestown, on which the DEPOT is erected, with a Brick ENGINE HOUSE with a well of water near the same, a large Brick FIRE-IRON HOUSE, a Frame PAISSENGER DEPOT, from THIN TABLE, the lot fronting 150 feet on the Turnpike and extending back 500 feet—a LOT OF GROUND in Hanover, formerly belonging to the same company, situated on the public road from Hanover to Westminister, containing all and singular, the rights, liberties, franchises, privileges, improvements and appurtenances whatsoever belonging to the said company. All Switches, Road Cars, Truck Cars, Pickets, Crows, and other tools and implements used in the repair of said road and belonging to the same, wherever situated.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Attendance given and terms made known by

JOSEPH L. SHORE, Trustee for the Bondholders. Littlestown, June 14, 1862.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, Secretary of the School Board of Huntington District, for the building of TWO NEW SCHOOL HOUSES in Huntington Co., N. Y. The Board of Directors, to wit: Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., President; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Secretary; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Treasurer; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Clerk; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Assessor; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Surveyor; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Constable; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Justice of the Peace; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Notary Public; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Sheriff; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Marshal; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Coroner; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Assessor; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Surveyor; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Constable; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Justice of the Peace; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Notary Public; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Sheriff; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Marshal; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Coroner; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Assessor; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Surveyor; Mr. J. C. Smith, Jr., Constable; Mr. J. C. 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